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Cover: *Labib Habachi and his wife Atteiya with Ambassador and  
Mrs. Alfred L. Atherton, Jr., and their family, with Chicago  
House staff and guests; January 1981.*





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LABIB HABACHI: WORLD-RENOWNED EGYPTOLOGIST

by Lanny Bell

In the early morning hours of Saturday, 18 February 1984, Dr. Labib Habachi died peacefully in hospital in Cairo. His funeral service at the Cleopatra Coptic Orthodox Church in Heliopolis the next day was attended by crowds of mourners, Egyptian and foreign alike, including a representative of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and many members of the Cairo diplomatic community. In accordance with Labib's own instructions, his body was transported to Luxor, where burial arrangements were finalized by members of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization and the staff of Chicago House. A large funeral procession followed his coffin from the station, through the hushed streets of Luxor to the river, and across to the tomb which Labib had prepared at Deir el-Moharreb in the desert west of Medinet Habu.

Labib had returned to Cairo from his beloved Luxor only at the end of January, after spending the holiday season at Chicago House with his wife Atteiya. While in the hospital, he had been surrounded, as usual, by family, friends, and colleagues, all of whom had come to wish him well and perhaps discuss one or another of Labib's scholarly interests. In the last few days of his life, he worked enthusiastically on the plans for a new exhibition gallery in the Luxor Museum.

Labib Habachi was born in Mansoura in the Nile Delta on 18 April 1906. His early education was completed in Cairo, including two years' study of Egyptology in the Higher Training School from 1923 to 1925, before he joined the newly formed Egyptology Section of Cairo University. He graduated in May of 1928 in the first class of Egyptian Egyptologists to be trained in Egypt. In 1930 he received his first appointment as Inspector in the Egyptian Antiquities Department, and by 1958 he had risen to the rank of Assistant Director for Fieldwork. He left the Department in 1960; the same year he became a Consultant for the Joint Nubian Expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago and the Swiss Institute in Cairo. On 14 April 1961 he married Atteiya Hanim Kamil Ayad.

During the course of his thirty-year career with the Antiquities Department, he was assigned and reassigned to inspectorates all over Egypt, on an average of once every two years. Each post was for him a new challenge and an opportunity to explore the local antiquities. The monuments of these sites, and their histories, both ancient and modern, are the subjects of his many publications. Beginning as early as 1937, he also made more than



twenty trips abroad, examining Egyptian artifacts in Europe and America, studying, lecturing, and exchanging ideas and information with his colleagues. After their marriage, he was usually accompanied on these visits by Atteiya. Even their summer vacations at the coastal resort of Mersa Matruh, near the Libyan border, were occasions for research. After all, they were so close to the site where Ramesses II had established a frontier fortress; and Labib could hardly pass up a chance to revisit this desolate area to check some of his earlier findings.

Labib's fifty-year romance with Luxor began in 1931, when he was assigned there as junior Inspector. His association with Chicago House goes back to the time of the first Field Director of the Epigraphic Survey, Harold H. Nelson; Labib first signed the Chicago House guestbook in October of 1936. Let me quote from a letter by Margaret Bell (Cameron) in the Archaeological Newsletter of the Oriental Institute, written on 19 January 1954, describing Labib's relationship with George Hughes, third Director of the Survey:

George Hughes took me first thing to call on Labib Bey Habishi, the local Inspector of Antiquities of the Luxor district. He is a gay and busy person who is the Hughes' best friend. Egyptian civil service is not planned for delegation of authority, so that Labib Bey has to supervise, sign and arrange everything himself. His life is one of constant interruption by a host of secretaries or assistants, and his only relief is to walk down the street to Chicago House to use the Library, and stay for a peaceful cup of tea. He and George took me on a special sightseeing excursion to the Luxor temple, which is just about a half a mile from Chicago House--and a good temple to begin on because it is a simple one. George and Labib Bey had a big time reading inscriptions, as if they had never been there before, and I roamed about highly impressed with the great columns and pylons.

By 1943 Labib had become Chief Inspector of Upper Egypt, with responsibility for the large area from just south of Abydos to the Sudanese frontier. Based at Luxor, he was a frequent visitor to the Chicago House library after its reopening following the war. In 1963 he decided to "retire", to devote himself full-time to his scholarly writing, from 1965 onwards spending two to four months every year at Chicago House. Unfortunately, Labib did not live to see the full publication of his discoveries at the temple of the deified Old Kingdom governor Hekaib on Elephantine Island at Aswan, nor his work on the site of the Hyksos capital and later Piramesse in the vicinity of Qantir in the Delta. Hekaib is ready for the printer, however; and Qantir, found among the papers in his room at Chicago House, is now being edited.

The apartment which Labib and Atteiya shared at 69 Sharia el-Makrizi in Manshiyet el-Bakry, Cairo, was the gathering place for Egyptologists from all over the world. Labib's files and personal library of more than 3,000 volumes on Egyptology and Coptic studies spilled over into practically every corner of the flat, but Labib could put his finger on any book or photograph in an instant. Always concerned for the future of Egyptology in Egypt, on 15 February 1982, at ceremonies marking the inauguration of the Labib Habachi Lecture Series at the American University in Cairo, he presented his library to AUC. He never held an official teaching position anywhere, but in 1957 he founded a school for guides in Luxor; and since 1974 he organized an annual series of lectures given in the Luxor City Council under the auspices of the Governor of Qena and the Director for Antiquities in Southern Upper Egypt. He assisted in the organization of the Center for Documentation and Studies on Ancient Egypt, established with the aid of UNESCO in 1955. He continued to call attention to the plight of ancient sites threatened by urban and agricultural expansion, especially in the Delta; and he argued strongly for close cooperation between Egyptian and foreign colleagues in salvaging Egypt's cultural heritage. The last few years found him very active in helping plan the new Nubian Museum in Aswan.

Labib's semi-popular book on The Obelisks of Egypt has now been translated into German, Italian, French, and Arabic. His many scholarly achievements have been recognized over the years, both in Egypt and abroad. His seventy-fifth birthday in 1981 was marked by the dedication to him of a special 531-page volume of MDAIK, containing 70 contributions by Egyptologists from a dozen nations. It is probably the only Festschrift produced in the last twenty years to which Labib was not invited to submit an article! He was elected to membership in the German Archaeological Institute in Berlin in 1953, and the Institut d'Égypte in Cairo in 1964. He held honorary memberships in the Egyptological Institute of Charles University in Prague and the American Research Center in Egypt; in 1978 he was made a Permanent Honorary President of the International Association for Coptic Studies. In 1959 he won the Egyptian State Prize and First Class decoration in Arts and Sciences; and in 1966 he was awarded an honorary doctorate from New York University. In addition, he was decorated with orders of merit for distinguished service in France, Germany, Austria, and Italy.

I first met Labib and Atteiya in Philadelphia in 1965, when I was a young graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania. Our friendship grew over the next years. In 1967 he visited the site of Dra Abu el-Naga with me during my first season in Egypt. He was always very supportive of my efforts in the field, and he wrote two articles of his own on problems associated with the officials buried there. Since assuming the directorship of the Epigraphic Survey in 1977, I have relied very much on his experience and expert advice.



I can hardly summarize Labib's achievements better than to quote from the Newsletter of the American Research Center in Egypt, No. 73 for April 1970, p. 10, on the occasion of his selection as Honorary Member of ARCE:

Dr. Labib Habachi, a distinguished Egyptologist with an international reputation, has been one of the most productive scholars, making the best possible use of the monuments to which his position as an official of the Antiquities Department gave him access. His familiarity with ancient Egyptian monuments, reliefs, paintings, graffiti, often small, obscure and hard to reach, gained largely through his own energy, is probably unrivaled. Dr. Habachi has an unusual talent for interpreting and deciphering poorly preserved inscriptions. He combines in a most felicitous manner description and reading with interpretation. Dr. Habachi's most significant studies are probably those in which dossiers bearing on the careers of individuals and families have been assembled and historical conclusions, especially regarding administrative and social history, drawn from them. The aggregate of papers such as his study of Nebhepetre Mentuhotep II or the Theban Tomb 282 is a considerable mass of data bearing on the social history of mostly the New Kingdom, where before him the scattered raw materials were virtually meaningless.

Labib Habachi was equally comfortable with presidents and the most junior students. He was a friend and teacher to all of us who knew him, and we have all been enriched in the sharing of him. In a very real sense, we are his children; and we hope that Atteiya finds comfort in his legacy. "A man of the Delta", he found no difficulty in communicating with the people of Upper Egypt, nor with the speakers of the diverse languages of the whole world. He belonged to Egypt, but equally to the international community.

\* \* \*

*Mme. Atteiya Habachi would like to thank  
the many friends and colleagues of her late husband,  
Dr. Labib Habachi,  
for their letters and cables of sympathy.*

\* \* \*



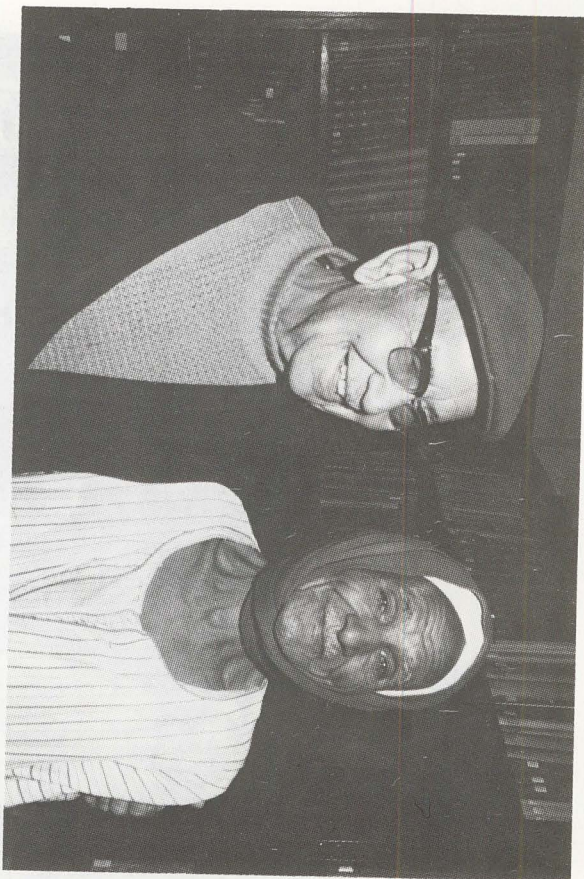
Tombstone prepared by the Polish Archaeological Mission to Deir el-Bahari.



## CHICAGO HOUSE GUEST BOOK

DATE	VISITOR'S NAME	ADDRESS	INTRODUCED BY
28/9/36	Nelson Clebevoise	Chicago, Illinois	
	Mohamed Said Sabel	Marvin Police	Luxor
13/10/36	Labib Habashy	Insp. of Antiquities Dept	Luxor
23/10/36	Arthur Schuller	Columbia Univ New York City	
27.X.36	O. Werner Vycichl	Wien, Österreich	
3/11/36	George Michel	Post Office	Luxor
10/11/36	Selim Hassan		
10/11/36	Abbas Bayoumi	Chief inspector of antiquities	
7 XII. 36	J.R.K. Glanville	University College, London.	

Labib's signature in the Chicago House guest book; October, 1936.



Labib and Shafei in the Chicago House Library; March 1983.



Labib and friends at the excavation of the Tomb of Khernef; 1958.



Labib and friends on the steps of the Metropolitan Museum House  
in Qurna; 1958.



Labib and friends in Chicago House at Christmas;  
1957.



Sheikh Labib and mystery lady (Susan Weeks)  
at a Chicago House costume party; New Year's  
Even, 1973-74.





Labib with President and Mrs. Carter at  
Chicago House; March, 1983



Labib and Lanny Bell in Qurna Magazine 33;

Labib and Atteiya with the Chicago House staff; January, 1983.





# PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE 1983 FIELD SEASON OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-YALE EXPEDITION TO ABYDOS

The transition from village to urban life as it is revealed by changes in settlements and cemeteries is a process of interest to archaeologists; research focused on Egyptian settlements has gained importance among archaeologists in the past decade, but regional settlement studies have not yet become common. Systematic field work in a region favorable to the development of urbanism is essential if the transition from village life to urban life is to be documented. A promising area for such a regional study is the Abydos-This region of Middle Egypt. The 1983 field season of the Pennsylvania-Yale Expedition to Abydos was conducted by the author from January 8 to June 13, 1983 at Abydos. The purpose of this season's research was to ascertain the location and extent of settlements and cemeteries from the predynastic period through the Old Kingdom at Abydos and its surrounding territory through limited excavation and extensive systematic survey.

The goals established for this season were centered around, initially, the relocation of the late predynastic-Early Dynastic town at Abydos so that a stratified sample of ceramics from the pertinent periods could be obtained for later comparison with the material from early settlements which might be discovered during the survey of the surrounding region. This survey, the second purpose of this project, was to be conducted throughout most of the Abydos-This region (the area around and between these two ancient towns) to locate and identify settlements and cemeteries dating from the predynastic through the Old Kingdom.<sup>1</sup> A third aim of the field work was the construction of a map which would pinpoint the locations of all archaeological sites found regardless of age; the relationships between the sites and topography could then be studied from this regional map. The data collected during this season will, after evaluation, clarify changes in the settlement patterns of the Abydos-This region during the above-mentioned periods.

## EXCAVATION

The season at Abydos began with test explorations to the west of the Osiris temple enclosure wall near the village of Deir el Sitt Dimyâna on Kom el Sultan. The objective of these test excavations was to attempt to locate the outer edge of the late predynastic town originally found by Petrie in 1902 and now

under water. The area west of the Osiris temple was selected for this testing because it appeared to be devoid of spoil heaps from previous excavations and there were surface samples attributable to the early Old Kingdom at Abydos. In addition, this area does not suffer from a sub-surface water problem because of its higher elevation.

In all, three test units were opened, but only one, Square 3, produced any undisturbed dynastic material. Square 1 contained several undisturbed fill layers including a layer which is most likely a Greco-Roman cemetery. This cemetery layer, however, was 2.05 meters below the ground surface and the walls of the square were unstable at this depth. Since the date of the cemetery was late, and hence, not relevant to the goals of this project, the burials with their mat covers were photographed and then reburied; much was left undisturbed for future archaeological work.

Square 2 produced an old archaeological spoil heap which was unfortunately not detectable from the surface. When it was identified as disturbed material, the square was closed.

Square 3 was clearly undisturbed. At 1.18 meters fragments of a jar were recovered lying over an in situ pit. The exact date of the jar remains unclear, but its general shape and decoration suggest at least an Old Kingdom date although, it may be even earlier. In order to try and reach earlier layers which the jar's presence suggested lay beneath, the decision was made to continue the test unit even though burials dating to a later historic period were encountered. These burials, twelve from one layer, were comprised of ten young children and two adult women. Both of the women and two of the older children were buried in wooden coffins; the rest of the children seemed to have been wrapped in material before each was interred in its own burial pit. Excavation of these burials indicated that the above-mentioned Old Kingdom (?) jar was apparently disturbed in antiquity during the excavation of a pit for one of the other child burials and tossed aside, only to be found during our excavation. A number of the children wore or were accompanied by small faience amulets, Bes being the most common while Ptah-Sokar or the wedjet eye was also present. The child in Burial #12 had a small cache of nine such amulets under its feet. The amulets suggest a Third Intermediate Period date for these burials, but additional research needs to be carried out to verify this. This cemetery cut through two layers of mud-plaster floor; the Old Kingdom (?) jar must have originally been deposited above the uppermost one. Unfortunately, pottery associated with these floors was scarce and none was diagnostic in nature. Below the last floor at a depth of 2.59 meters, the original desert surface was reached. Although the original goal of locating a ceramic-rich stratified portion of the earliest settlement at Abydos was not realized, a small remnant of some part of a settlement of at least Old Kingdom date was found. Unfortunately, the sample retrieved during this season's



excavation was too small to yield much information; time and financial considerations prohibited the expansion of this potentially rewarding excavation unit during this field season.

#### SURVEY AND SURFACE COLLECTIONS

In keeping with the goals established for the field season, the test excavations which by mid-February had failed to produce a stratigraphic section of the earliest Abydos towns were closed and back-filled. A survey of the surrounding region of Abydos was then begun. The research strategy was to start at the northernmost point of the survey concession area (near Bêt Khallaf) and work south through Abydos to the southernmost extent on the west bank (El Qara), a stretch of approximately 40 kilometers. When the west bank was finished, the survey followed the same strategy on the east bank (from Nag'ed Der to El Qusa), a length of approximately 30 kilometers.

Based on previous research, it was assumed that prehistoric sites and dynastic cemeteries tended to be located on the low desert within a strip 400 meters wide, beginning at the junction of the low desert and the cultivated land and extending into the low desert.<sup>2</sup> With the exception of one stretch,<sup>3</sup> there was little difficulty finding the recent juncture of the low desert and the cultivated land. A major complication during the survey was the fact that villages were and still are built on the edge of the low desert and it is not possible to survey through these villages. The area directly behind these villages (they always face the cultivated land) however, was carefully checked for archaeological materials. At a number of modern villages, predynastic material was noted.

Accordingly, a strip of the low desert 450 meters wide was surveyed on foot through the entire concession. Additionally, random transects were surveyed from the edge of the low desert (west or east, depending upon the bank) to the high cliffs to check the assumption that the 400-meter strip would contain all or at least most of the extant remains on the low desert. With these transects and the large segment of desert surface traversed during the construction of the regional map and the survey, it was clear that the initial assumption that all predynastic and dynastic desert sites would be found within the 400-meter strip adjacent to the juncture of the low desert and the cultivated land was valid. The only sites which ranged over all of the low desert were the paleolithic sites. But the goal of the survey was not the systematic recovery of paleolithic sites and so where encountered in the course of other work, these sites were noted. In addition to the strip of low desert covered on both banks from Girga in the north to El Qara-El Qusa in the south, the entire desert embayment where Abydos and its Early Dynastic tombs are located was surveyed on foot. This included a large wadi in its northern portion and the narrower wadi with Umm el Qaab at its head.

Intensive analysis of the survey data has only just begun, so definite results cannot yet be discussed. A number of predynastic sites are already known from the Abydos-This region (i.e. at Mahasna, El Amra, Nag'ed Der) and the survey did identify seven new predynastic sites, including a settlement with its own adjoining cemetery. In addition, numerous Islamic settlements were recorded; many are within several hundred meters of the modern desert towns. The exact dates of these settlements remain unclear at this time. Between the predynastic period and the Islamic period, virtually no new settlements or cemeteries were recorded for the region. The exceptions are two Pan Grave cemeteries. Their presence was unexpected, but is nonetheless quite interesting and will probably yield new insights into settlements in the eighth nome during the predynastic period through the Old Kingdom once the newly constructed regional map is compared to material that has been recovered from the other areas of Middle and Upper Egypt.

Another goal of the survey was to collect stratified random samples<sup>4</sup> of the material, generally ceramics, from all of the sites located during the regional survey. This data will, of course, provide the basis for the precise dating of the new sites. In addition to the new sites however, all previously known sites of the relevant periods throughout the region were relocated. Where specific information on the location, size, environmental situation and detailed surface analysis was lacking in the original site report, an attempt was made to collect the appropriate data during this season. As a result, two important sites in the survey, El Mahasna and El Amra, were re-examined and the surface samples of the ceramics from these two sites will eventually allow for a detailed description of the growth patterns of both of these cemeteries. This assessment would not be possible on the basis of the published reports of the (never fully exhaustive) excavations.

#### MAPPING

The final phase of this season's work was to place all of the identified sites on a regional map. As a 1:20,000 scale map of the cultivated land of the Abydos-This region was most readily available, the regional map was done on this scale. Since the geographic extent was large and the time with the surveyor unfortunately limited, the map was constructed by open-ended survey. This was not the only method of mapping these sites available, but it did produce excellent results for this work. When the points representing the archaeological sites were plotted on the 1:20,000 scale map, they were all exactly where they were expected to be on the basis of visual extrapolation using the modern towns as markers both on the maps and in the field.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The co-directors of the Pennsylvania-Yale Expedition of Abydos are Dr. David B. O'Connor and Dr. William Kelly Simpson.



This season's expedition was sponsored by ARCE and funded by the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, by the National Science Foundation through a doctoral dissertation grant (BNS 82-17892) administered through their Anthropology Program, by IBM and Bank of America as corporate donors and by private donors. Particular thanks to Dr. David O'Connor for his help and encouragement in both the preparations for the 1982-83 field season and during the season itself. I want to thank Mr. Magdy Sayd Abuelela, our representative from the Egyptian Antiquities Organization whose presence and assistance contributed immeasurably to the success of the season. Dr. Mutawwa Balboush, Director General of Antiquities and Excavations in Upper Egypt, Mr. Hussein el-Afuni, Chief Inspector of Qena and Baliyana and the Inspectorate at Baliyana and the other members of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization were of the greatest help throughout the season. Dr. Robert Wenke and Dr. Nanette Pyne and the rest of the ARCE staff in Cairo were, as always, very helpful in facilitating the requirements of the project. Finally, a very special thanks to Sharon Fetter, assistant to the field director, and to the rest of the crew, Tammy Bennington, Steve Vodantis, Bethanne Cellars, Jeff Cellars, Bill Easton, Lupe Gonzales and Mark Lehner (who undertook the regional mapping) for their dedication and hard work over a long, but productive field season.

Diana Craig Patch  
University Museum,  
University of  
Pennsylvania

#### NOTES

1. Although the details of the relationship are not well developed by archaeologists, it is accepted that a correlation does exist between the location and size of a cemetery and the settlements the cemetery services (Chapman and Randsborg, The Archaeology of Death. Cambridge University Press, 1981, p. 17). By identifying and recording cemeteries as well as settlements during survey, it is hoped that an understanding of the location of the settlements situated, but generally unrecoverable, on the alluvial plain may be developed.
2. Although the original proposed research included a survey of a section of the cultivated land, due to several complications in the field, it was not possible to carry out this portion of the survey this season.
3. The one exception is between Bêt Khallaf and the northern side of El Mahasna where the modern agricultural development now extends outwards of two kilometers into the low desert so that the original junction is now buried under a string of modern villages. Otherwise, the junction of the low desert and the cultivated land, especially on the west bank,

is marked by a distinct drop of elevation, generally at least one meter and frequently more from the desert to the floodplain.

4. The stratified random sampling technique was chosen as the most effective way to collect surface material on archaeological sites in order to answer questions about site dating and site growth.



THE AMARNA PERIOD OF EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY EGYPT  
BIBLIOGRAPHY SUPPLEMENT 1982-1983

by Edward K. Werner, The Metropolitan Museum of Art  
and Yale University

Combined here are the eighth and ninth in the series of annual supplements to "The Amarna Period of Eighteenth Dynasty Egypt--a Bibliography: 1965-1974" which appeared in NARCE no. 95. The purpose of this double supplement is twofold: 1) it attempts to update the original bibliography and six supplements with pertinent books and articles published during 1982 and 1983, and 2) it provides the opportunity to incorporate items published during the 1965-1981 period of previous coverage but which were missed. As always, readers are invited to submit any titles which may have thus far been omitted.

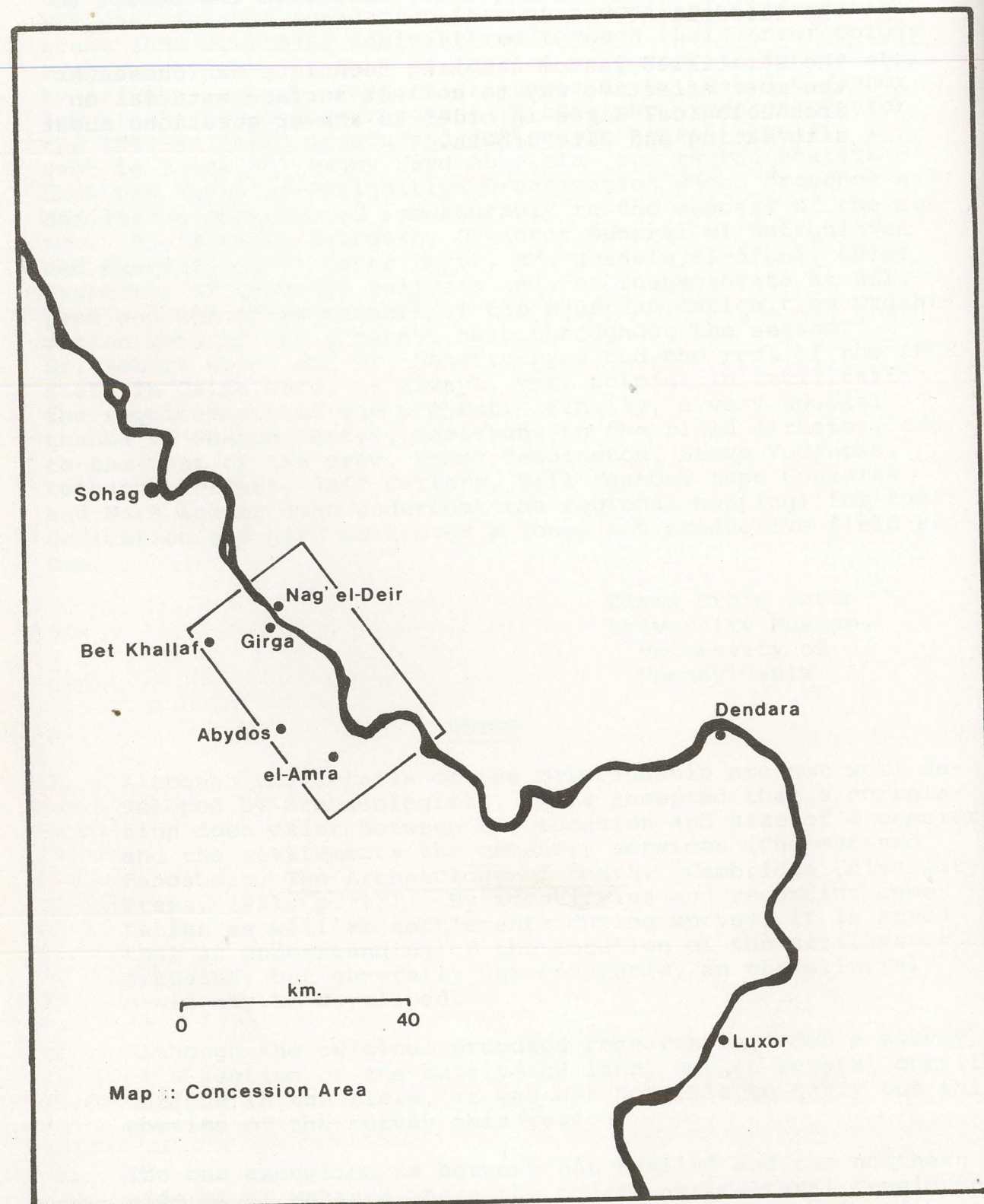
The materials included in this bibliography supplement have been classified into the same seven major subject divisions which were used in the original bibliography. The divisions are: (A) History; (B) Religion; (C) The Role of Nefertiti; (D) Pathological Studies and the Occupant of Tomb KV 55; (E) Art; (F) Excavations and the Akhenaten Temple Project; and (G) Language and Writing (Including the Amarna Letters). Some titles appear in several divisions.

The seven major divisions are designated by capital letters, and each entry within is numbered consecutively, with capital letter prefix, without regard to subdivision. Citations are identified in the indexes by this code, rather than by pagination. Each major subject division is subdivided according to media form in the following order: Books, Journal Articles, Special Articles, and Book Reviews.

Reviews are not annotated, but include the reference code for the book under discussion to enable the user to refer to the original citation in the bibliography. A reference within the body of a citation is prefaced by a year code: 74 for the original bibliography, 75 for the first supplement (NARCE no. 97/98), 76 for the second supplement (NARCE no. 101/102), 77 for the third supplement (NARCE no. 106), 78 for the fourth supplement (NARCE no. 110), 79 for the fifth supplement (NARCE no. 114), 81 for the sixth/seventh supplement (NARCE no. 120), and 83 for the current supplement. Thus a reference to 74A2 directs the user to item A2 in the original bibliography.

The entries are arranged alphabetically by author's surname, or, if no author, editor, compiler, or other author source is indicated, by the first word of the title that is not an article of speech.

An author index is provided and subdivided by personal and corporate authorship. Arrangement of the personal author index is alphabetical by surname; the entry is followed by the letter-





number code which refers the user to its location in the bibliography where a full citation is provided. Where an author appears more than once, each reference is cited. When two or more titles by an author are included, each title, often abbreviated, is specified in parentheses followed by the appropriate reference code. The corporate author index is arranged alphabetically by city.

The title index is arranged alphabetically according to the first word of the title that is not an article of speech. When an entry appears in more than one subject division, each reference is cited. The reference code following the title refers the user to the full citation in the subject bibliography. Titles of books are underlined; articles and unpublished theses are placed within double quotation marks.

As may be evident by the format of this typescript, the current supplement has been prepared on a computer using a word processing program. This brings the bibliography full cycle inasmuch as the original publication was compiled on the Rutgers University computer. This time I used my own Kaypro 4. It was once again necessary to combine two years because of time limitations imposed by research for my dissertation.

I wish to express my gratitude to David Silverman, Rolf Krauß and Julia Samson for informing me of their relevant new or omitted publications, and, in the case of Dr. Krauß and Mrs. Samson, for actually forwarding copies of their articles. My very special thanks go to them both.

Abbreviation not yet used by the AEB: BSEG = Bulletin de la Société d'Égyptologie, Genève.

## Bibliography

### A. History

#### Books

- A1. Hellbing, Lennart. Alasia Problems. [Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology, vol. 57]. Göteborg: P. Aströms förlag, 1979.

Based primarily on the Amarna Letters sent from Alasia, the author reconstructs Egyptian-Alasian relations during the Amarna Period and supports the theory that Alasia was on Cyprus.

#### Journal Articles

- A2. Barta, Winfried. "Akencheres und die Witwe des Nibhururia," GM 62 (1983):15-21.

Interpreting the annals of Suppiluliumas, the author finds no evidence against an identification of Tutankhamen with Nibhururia and therefore identifies the widow who requested a son of the Hittite king to marry as Ankhensamen. She may have ruled briefly herself as Ankhethkeprure before Ay's assumption of the kingship.

- A3. Bogoslovskij, E. S. "Ju. Ja. Perepelkin. Die Revolution von Amen-hotp IV. I. Band (russisch). Moskau, 1967. 592 S. (Akademie der Wissenschaften der UdSSR. 'Nauka'-Verlag)," GM 61 (1983):53-63.

German summary of Perepelkin's Perevorot Amen-Khotpa IV, vol. 1 (see 75A3/D1).

- A4. Helck, Wolfgang. "Zur Verfolgung einer Prinzessin unter Amenophis III.," GM 62 (1983):23-24.

More evidence is presented for the existence of a daughter of Amenhotep III, possibly Sitamen, who was suppressed after an unsuccessful political maneuver at the time of Amenhotep IV's accession to the throne (see also 81A6).

- A5. Kadry, Ahmed. "Semenkhkare, the Ephemeral King," ASAE 68 (1982):191-194.

A brief independent reign for King Smenkhkare is accepted during which Akhenaten's Atenist policies were continued.

- A6. Krauß, Rolf, and Ullrich, Detlef. "Ein gläserner Doppelring aus Altägypten," Jahrbuch Preussischer Kulturbesitz 19 (1982):199-212.

Ay's unusual court status during the reign of Tutankhamen is discussed. The authors reject the hypothetical marriage between Ay and Ankhesenamen after Tutankhamen's death due to insufficient evidence.

- A7. Reeves, C. N. "Tuthmosis IV as 'Great-grandfather' of Tut<sup>C</sup>ankhamūn," GM 56 (1982):65-69.

An astronomical instrument in Chicago (OI 12144) includes reference by Tutankhamen to his ancestor Thutmose IV as it (n) it (n) it.f which the author renders as "great-grandfather." This interpretation would lend support to the recent theories proposing Tutankhamen as son of Akhenaten, not Amenhotep III.

- A8. Thomas, Angela P. "Some Palimpsest Fragments from the Maru-Aten at Amarna," CdE 57 (1982):5-13.

Discussion of ten red-quartzite fragments now in the



Bolton Museum, Lancashire, 19.23.2/20-28, 56. The actual name of Queen Kiya does not appear, but remains are preserved to varying extents for her title hmt mrrty C3t n nyswt-bity Cnh, with later alterations made apparently in favor of Merytaten. Based on the Harris-Samson theory for Nefertiti's regality, it is suggested that Kiya rose to prominence as a result of producing a male heir (Tutankhaten), and subsequently had another drastic change of status when Nefertiti became coregent.

- A9. Wente, Edward F. "The Gurob Letter to Amenhotep IV," Serapis 6 (1980):209-214.

In the letter from the Steward of Memphis, Apy, to Amenhotep IV dated to Year 5 of his reign, the Memphite Ptah is still invoked and the writer boasts that the traditional Memphite cults are being fully provided for. The letter must therefore have been written not long after the first jubilee when the new dogma may have been promulgated. This would make Year 2 untenable as the date of Amenhotep IV's Karnak jubilee and suggests the year change of either Years 4-5 or 5-6 as the most probable date. It is therefore more likely that the Karnak jubilee talatat were carved in anticipation of the actual celebration.

#### Special Articles

- A10. Redford, Donald B. "An Offering Inscription from the 2nd Pylon at Karnak, in Studies in Philology in Honour of Ronald James Williams: a Festschrift, ed. by G. E. Kadish, G. E. Freeman, pp. 125-131. Toronto: SSEA Publications, 1982.

The author suggests late Year 2 as the probable date for the Karnak sd-festival of Akhenaten since in 99% of the decoration of the Karnak temples the king's original nomen was carved and only later changed to Akhenaten.

#### Book Reviews

- A11. Helck, Wolfgang. "[Review of] The Secret of the Gold Coffin, by I. I. Perepelkin. Moscow, 1978," OLZ 78, no. 6 (1983):544-545. [79A2/D2/G2]
- A12. Reeves, C. N. "[Review of] Das Ende der Amarnazeit, by Rolf Krauss. Hildesheim, 1978," OLZ 78, no. 6 (1983):546-548. [78A2]
- A13. Walle, Baudouin van de. "[Review of] Das Ende der Amarnazeit, by Rolf Krauss. Hildesheim, 1978," CdE 56 (1981):74-76. [78A2]

#### B. Religion

##### Books

- B1. Hornung, Erik. Conceptions of God in Ancient Egypt: the One and the Many. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1982.

Translation of Der Eine und die Vielen, 1971. Among other references to Akhenaten and the Aten is included "Excursus: the Initiative of Akhenaten," pp. 244-250.

##### Journal Articles

- B2. Bongioanni, Alessandro. "Considérations sur les 'noms' d'Aten et la nature du rapport souverain-divinité à l'époque amarnienne," GM 68 (1983):43-51.

Discussion of the didactic names of the Aten and their significance with regard to the role of the king. In the later form of the Aten's cartouches, the author reads 24 as swti instead of it R<sup>c</sup> and renders this form as "manifestation visible de l'esprit divin." Reference is also made to a specific variant of the early didactic name preserved on the fragment of a royal statue in which the second cartouche reads: m rn.f m 3h m Itn.

- B3. Chappaz, Jean-Luc. "Le premier édifice d'Aménophis IV à Karnak," BSEG no. 8 (1983):13-45.

Preliminary report on the scenes and inscriptions from the talatat recovered by the Centre franco-égyptien des temples de Karnak. The evidence revealed is used to shed light on the origins of the Aten cult.

- B4. Redford, Donald B. "The Sun-Disc in Akhenaten's Program: Its Worship and Antecedents, II," JARCE 17 (1980): 21-38.

Continuation of the study begun in 1976 [76B3]. The early prominence of the hieracocephalic Re-Horakhty at Karnak is noted as well as references to Amun in the talatat. The author reiterates his belief in the appropriateness of the term "monotheistic" for the Aten cult. Pls. V-XIV.

- B5. Wente, Edward F. "The Gurob Letter to Amenhotep IV," Serapis 6 (1980):209-214.

In the letter from the Steward of Memphis, Apy, to Amenhotep IV dated to Year 5 of his reign, the Memphite Ptah is still invoked and the writer boasts



that the traditional Memphite cults are being fully provided for. The letter must therefore have been written not long after the first jubilee when the new dogma may have been promulgated.

### C. The Role of Nefertiti

#### Journal Articles

- C1. Kadry, Ahmed. "Smenkhkare, the Ephemeral King," ASAE 68 (1982):191-194.

The Harris-Samson theory identifying Smenkhkare as Nefertiti is regarded as "still unprovable."

- C2. Samson, Julia. "Akhenaten's Co-regent and Successor," GM 57 (1982):57-59.

The author once again cautions scholars to clearly distinguish between names as found inscribed and as interpreted to avoid perpetuating misattributions where "Smenkhkare" is inferred from an actual writing of "Nefernefruaten" (see also 79C1). Nefertiti's regal status as Ankh(et)kheprure Nefernefruaten /Smenkhkare is reasserted.

- C3. \_\_\_\_\_. "Akhenaten's Coregent Ankhkheprure-Nefernefruaten," GM 53 (1982):51-54.

Nefertiti's regality is again promoted based on the attested masculine and feminine forms of the prenomen Ankh(et)kheprure in combination with the name Nefernefruaten, and later the nomen Smenkhkare.

- C4. \_\_\_\_\_. "Nefernefruaten-Nefertiti, 'Beloved of Akhenaten,' Ankhkheprure Nefernefruaten, 'Beloved of Akhenaten,' Ankhkheprure Smenkhkare, 'Beloved of the Aten,'" GM 57 (1982):61-67.

The author presents a summary of all the evidence of the past decade in favor of Nefernefruaten-Nefertiti's regality under the indicated names and epithets.

#### Special Articles

- C5. \_\_\_\_\_. "The History of the Mystery of Akhenaten's Successor," in L'égyptologie en 1979: axes prioritaires de recherches, vol. 2, pp. 291-297. [Colloques internationaux du C.N.R.S., no. 595]. Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique, 1982.

Summary of evidence for the Harris-Samson theory re-

garding Nefertiti's regality and identification as Smenkhkare. The associated questions of Merytaten and Kiya are also discussed.

### D. Pathological Studies and the Occupant of Tomb KV 55

#### Journal Articles

- D1. Paulshock, Bernadine Z. "Tutankhamun and His Brothers: Familial Gynecomastia in the Eighteenth Dynasty," Journal of the American Medical Association 244 (1980):160-164.

The author contends that in many representations Amenhotep III, Akhenaten, Smenkhkare and Tutankhamen are portrayed with gynecomastia (abnormal breast development in the male). She further suggests that this condition was actually representational and indicative of a familial abnormality in two or three generations.

- D2. Reeves, C. N. "Akhenaten after All?" GM 54 (1982): 61-71.

Abandoning the theory presented in an earlier study (81D3) which identified the original body found in KV55 as female, the author now proposes that the body was indeed male and, based on the circumstantial evidence, most probably that of Akhenaten.

- D3. Samson, Julia. "Akhenaten's Coregent Ankhkheprure-Nefernefruaten," GM 53 (1982):51-54.

Support is offered for C. N. Reeves' first "appraisal" of Tomb KV55 (81D3) according to which the original body found was female, subsequently replaced by the male remains now in the Cairo Museum (CG 61075).

### E. Art

#### Books

- E1. Hamburg. Intersersa. Das Menschenbild im alten Ägypten: Porträts aus vier Jahrtausenden. Hamburg, [1982?]. [exhibition catalog]

Amarna art from the Staatliche Sammlung Ägyptischer Kunst, Munich, and the Ägyptisches Museum, West Berlin: cat. nos. 15-23 (pp. 50-67). No. 23 is reproduced in color (Berlin 15000).

- E2. Munich. Staatliche Sammlung Ägyptischer Kunst. Fünf



Jahre: Neuerwerbungen der Staatlichen Sammlung Ägyptischer Kunst München, 1976-1980. Mainz am Rhein: Von Zabern, 1980.

Includes two objects from the Karnak temples of Amenhotep IV: 1) a sandstone facial fragment from a statue of Amenhotep IV (ÄS 6290), pp. 20-21, reproduced in color, and 2) a talatat featuring Nefertiti (ÄS 4231) matched with two other blocks (one from the MFA, Boston, and the other from a Karnak magazine), p. 42. Text and photos by Dietrich Wildung.

- E3. New York. Metropolitan Museum of Art. Notable Acquisitions, 1981-1982. New York, 1982.

"Akhenaton Holding an Olive Branch," a so-called Hermopolis block from the Norbert Schimmel Collection (MMA 1981.449), p. 6, and "Shawabty of Akhenaton," pink granite, probably from the Royal Tomb at Amarna (MMA 1982.50), pp. 6-7. Both entries were written by Peter F. Dorman and include color illustrations.

- E4. The Tomb of Kheruef: Theban Tomb 192. [Oriental Institute Publications, vol. 102]. Chicago: Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1980.

Kheruef served under both Amenhotep III and Akhenaten (while still called Amenhotep IV), and both kings are portrayed in the tomb. Amenhotep IV is represented in traditional style: 1) accompanied by Queen Tiye offering wine to Re-Horakhty and Maat, and incense to Atum and Hathor (Pls. 8-9); 2) his figure effaced offering to Re-Horakhty and to Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye (Pl. 11); 3) his figure effaced offering again to Re-Horakhty (Pl. 12); and 4) his figure effaced offering to Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye (Pl. 13).

#### Journal Articles

- E5. Davies, W. V. "The Origin of the Blue Crown," JEA 68 (1982):69-76.

Proposes the blue "cap-crown" with uraeus as the ancestor of the blue war crown and notes its iconographic re-appearance in the Amarna Period (pp. 70, 73-75). Pls. VII-VIII.

- E6. Eaton-Krauß, Marianne. "Miscellanea Amarnensia," CdE 56 (1981):245-264.

Presents three primarily iconographic studies: 1) "Inscribed Uraei," 2) "The 'Nubian' Wig," and 3) "The 'Amarna Navel.'"

- E7. ———. "Eine rundplastische Darstellung Achenatens als Kind," ZÄS 110 (1983):127-132.

Analysis of an inscribed statue fragment (Ägyptisches Museum Berlin no. 21290) preserving the head of Akhenaten wearing the princely side-lock. Includes parallels from the Amarna and Ramesside Periods of pharaoh portrayed as a child with forefinger-to-mouth gesture. Pls. II-IV.

- E8. Krauß, Rolf, and Ullrich, Detlef. "Ein gläserner Doppelring aus Altägypten," Jahrbuch Preussischer Kulturbesitz 19 (1982):199-212.

The ring in the Ägyptisches Museum Berlin (no. 1920/73) bearing the paired cartouches of Ankhnes-enamen and Hpr-hprw-R<sup>C</sup> (King Ay) is cautiously identified as the ring formerly in the Blanchard Collection and published by Newberry (JEA 18). The Blanchard ring has been used to support a hypothetical marriage between Ay and Tutankhamen's widow.

- E9. Manniche, Lise. "The Body Colours of Gods and Men in Inlaid Jewellery and Related Objects from the Tomb of Tutankhamun," Acta Orientalia 43 (1982):5-12.

Colors used were: light blue, red, gold, black and, in rare cases, dark blue.

- E10. Martin, Geoffrey T. "Two Monuments of New Kingdom Date in North American Collections," JEA 68 (1982):81-84.

A private limestone stela (Cincinnati Art Museum 1947.55) is dated stylistically to either the Amarna Period or early Dynasty XIX. The owner's Osirian epithet rules out an Amarna provenance (Pl. IX.2).

- E11. Robins, Gay. "Amarna Grids: 1," GM 64 (1983):67-72.

Grid remnants preserved in the tomb of Ay and on a limestone slab from the Royal Tomb at Amarna show that the standing figure of the king was drawn on a grid of 20 squares from sole to hairline. The author tested this grid in other private tombs where the original grids were not preserved and found that the horizontals in most cases pass through or near the key points. In future studies, figures of the queen and private persons in other postures will be analyzed. This should lead to a fuller understanding of canon and proportion in Amarna art.



- E12. Werner, Edward K. "A Fragmentary Blue-Painted Vase from East Karnak," SSEA Journal 13, no. 4 (1983):225-227.

Preliminary report on vase fragments preserving a marsh scene (M.P. 602) with parallels from the reigns of Amenhotep III and Akhenaten. Pl. XXXIII.

#### Book Reviews

- E13. Hari, Robert. "[Review of] Amarna, City of Akhenaten and Nefertiti: Nefertiti as Pharaoh, by Julia Samson. Warminster, 1978," BiOr 39, no. 3/4 (1982):266-270. [78C1/E4]
- E14. Murnane, William J. "[Review of] Amarna, City of Akhenaten and Nefertiti, by Julia Samson. London, 1972," JNES 41 (1982):141-144. [74E9]
- E15. Peck, William H. "[Review of] The Tomb of Kheruef. Chicago, 1980," JARCE 17 (1980):107-109. [83E4]
- E16. Werner, Edward K. "[Review of] Amarna, City of Akhenaten and Nefertiti: Nefertiti as Pharaoh, by Julia Samson. Warminster, 1978," CdE 56 (1981):280-284. [78C1/E4]

#### F. Excavations and the Akhenaten Temple Project

#### Journal Articles

- F1. Chappaz, Jean-Luc. "Le premier édifice d'Aménophis IV à Karnak," BSEG no. 8 (1983):13-45.
- Preliminary report on the scenes and inscriptions from the talatat recovered by the Centre franco-égyptien des temples de Karnak.
- F2. Janssen, Jac. J. "El-Amarna as a Residential City," BiOr 40, no. 3/4 (1983):273-288.
- Extensive review article of Die Wohnhäuser in Tell el-Amarna, by L. Borchardt and H. Ricke (Berlin, 1980) [81F1]. Also includes comment on the related article by B. J. Kemp in MDOG no. 113 (1981):81-97 [81F4].
- F3. Kemp, Barry J. "Preliminary Report on the el-Amarna Expedition, 1981-2," JEA 69 (1983):5-24.
- Report of the third and fourth seasons of excavation, 20 Jan. to 28 Mar. 1981, and 27 Feb. to 12 Apr. 1982, at the site of the Workmen's Village. Excavations were also extended to the North City. Pls. II-IV.

- F4. Miller, Robert. "Lithic Technology in East Karnak, Egypt," SSEA Journal 13, no. 4 (1983):228-236.

Report on tools and stoneworking techniques from the late Middle Kingdom to Saite-Ptolemaic times discovered during ATP excavations from 1975 to 1979.

- F5. Porada, Edith. "Syrian Seal from East Karnak," SSEA Journal 13, no. 4 (1983):237-240.

Analysis of a hematite cylinder seal found during the Fall 1981 Season in the layer of talatat destruction. The seal shows a Syrian king facing a goddess across a sacred tree and dates to ca. 1700 B.C. Pls. XXXIV-XXXV.

- F6. Redford, Donald B. "Interim Report on the Excavations at East Karnak (1981-1982 Seasons): Stratigraphy & Architecture," SSEA Journal 13, no. 4 (1983):203-223.

An overview with plans and illustrations of the discoveries made during the 7th and 8th seasons. Pls. XXVI-XXXI.

- F7. Redford, Susan. "Interim Report on the Excavations at East Karnak (1981-1982 Seasons): Excursus: FK Burial #2," SSEA Journal 13, no. 4 (1983):224.

Report on a human burial from the Ptolemaic Period (Phase A in trench FK). Pl. XXXII.

- F8. Reeves, C. N. "The Discovery and Clearance of KV58," GM 53 (1982):33-43.

In follow-up to an earlier study (81F9), the author quotes from the site journal and correspondence of E. Harold Jones and the diary of Emma B. Andrews to cast doubt on Davis' official version of the discovery of tomb KV58. The presence of fragmentary Ay and Tutankhamen material is still a mystery.

- F9. Rose, Pamela. "Classement géographique des découvertes, §10. Workmen's Village, Tell el Amarna (EES)," Bulletin de liaison du Groupe international d'étude de la céramique égyptienne 8 (1983):13-14.

Brief report on the recent ceramic discoveries including reference to forms previously unattested in the Amarna pottery corpus.

- F10. Werner, Edward K. "A Fragmentary Blue-Painted Vase from East Karnak," SSEA Journal 13, no. 4 (1983):225-227.

Preliminary report on vase fragments preserving a



marsh scene (M.P. 602) discovered just above the level of talatat destruction during the Fall 1981 Season. Pl. XXXIII.

### Special Articles

- F11. Aldred, Cyril. "El-Amarna," in Excavating in Egypt: the Egypt Exploration Society, 1882-1982, ed. by T. G. H. James, pp. 89-106. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1982.

Illustrated history of the EES excavations at Amarna.

- F12. Redford, Donald B. "An Offering Inscription from the 2nd Pylon at Karnak, in Studies in Philology in Honour of Ronald James Williams: a Festschrift, ed. by G. E. Kadish, G. E. Freeman, pp. 125-131. Toronto: SSEA Publications, 1982.

Publication of a fragmentary text and scene contained on 20 matched blocks which represent the great offering to the Aten at the first jubilee in the Gm.t(w)-p3-Itn at Karnak. At least three vignettes with chariots are inferred by the text.

### Book Reviews

- F13. Martin, Geoffrey T. "[Review of] The Akhenaten Temple Project, Vol. 1: Initial Discoveries, by R. W. Smith and D. B. Redford. Warminster, 1976," JEA 69 (1983):173-174. [76A4/B2/C2/F1/G5]

### G. Language and Writing (Including the Amarna Letters)

#### Books

- G1. Heintz, Jean-Georges. Index documentaire d'El-Amarna, I.D.E.A., 1: Liste/codage des textes, Index des ouvrages de référence. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1982.

Index of Amarna tablets and Biblical texts (both OT and NT).

- G2. Hellbing, Lennart. Alasia Problems. [Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology, vol. 57]. Göteborg: P. Aströms förlag, 1979.

Based primarily on the Amarna Letters sent from Alasia, the author reconstructs Egyptian-Alasian relations during the Amarna Period and supports the theory that Alasia was on Cyprus.

### Journal Articles

- G3. Bongioanni, Alessandro. "Considérations sur les 'noms' d'Aten et la nature du rapport souverain-divinité à l'époque amarnienne," GM 68 (1983):43-51.

Discussion of the didactic names of the Aten and their significance with regard to the role of the king. In the later form of the Aten's cartouches, the author reads 24 as šwti instead of it R<sup>c</sup> and renders this form as "manifestation visible de l'esprit divin." Reference is also made to a specific variant of the early didactic name preserved on the fragment of a royal statue in which the second cartouche reads: m rn.f m 3h m Itn.

- G4. Reeves, C. N. "Tuthmosis IV as 'Great-grandfather' of Tut<sup>c</sup>ankhamūn," GM 56 (1982):65-69.

An astronomical instrument in Chicago (OI 12144) includes reference by Tutankhamen to his ancestor Thutmose IV as it (n) it (n) it.f which the author renders as "great-grandfather."

- G5. Silverman, David P. "Cryptographic Writing in the Tomb of Tutankhamun," SAK 8 (1980):233-236.

Examples of cryptographic writings of Tutankhamen's prenomen on jewelry and minor arts objects from his tomb are discussed with reference to possible religious symbolism.

- G6. Starke, Frank. "Ein Amarna-Beleg für nbw nfr 'gutes Gold,'" GM 53 (1982):55-61.

Amarna letter EA31 contains the equivalent of the Egyptian term nbw nfr previously attested in Dynasty XIX.

- G7. Thomas, Angela P. "Some Palimpsest Fragments from the Maru-Aten at Amarna," CdE 57 (1982):5-13.

Discussion of ten red-quartzite fragments now in the Bolton Museum, Lancashire, 19.23.2/20-28, 56. The actual name of Queen Kiya does not appear, but remains are preserved to varying extents for her title hmt mrrty C3t n nyswt-bity Cnh, with later alterations made apparently in favor of Merytaten.



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"Zur Verfolgung einer Prinzessin unter Amenophis III.": A4

## PROFILE OF THE NEW CAIRO DIRECTOR

At the 1984 annual meeting of ARCE members, President Klaus Baer announced the appointment of Dr. Richard N. Verdery as Cairo director to replace Drs. Robert J. Wenke and Nanette M. Pyne at the end of the summer. In order to introduce Dick Verdery to our readers, we have compiled the following profile:

Richard Verdery was born July 4, 1926 in New York City. His university education at Yale was interrupted in 1944 for a two-year tour of duty as a naval officer. Following release, he completed a B.A. in history at Yale (1947) and began work as a publisher's sales representative. In 1952 he was recalled to active sea duty with the U.S. Sixth Fleet as a communications officer.

After this period Verdery returned to his studies, first at Berkeley and then at Princeton University where he received an M.A. in Middle East history in 1957.

In 1958 he began a career with UNICEF in New York (1958-59), transferred to Beirut (1959-60), and finally Cairo (1960-64). In the last of these assignments he was Program Officer responsible in part for projects in the Sudan, Yemen, Egypt and Cyprus. Typical programs involved included work with malaria eradication, maternal and child health services, and training schemes for health paraprofessionals.

After his UNICEF experience, Verdery again returned to academia as a Ph.D. candidate at Princeton. For doctoral research on the subject "<sup>C</sup>Abd al-Rahmān al-Jabartī as a source for Muḥammad <sup>C</sup>Alī's early years in Egypt (1801-1821)" at Princeton's Department of Near Eastern Studies, he spent two more years in Cairo as a fellow of the ARCE (1964-65) and of the Foreign Area Fellowship Program (1965-66). He received his Ph.D. in 1967.

In 1966, Verdery joined the faculty of Smith College to teach Middle East history and Arabic language. The next year, however, he moved to McGill University first as assistant and later as associate professor. At McGill he directed over a dozen master's theses and doctoral dissertations in Middle East history in addition to his regular teaching.

During this period, 1966-1980, he published a number of articles, book reviews, and contributions to The McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of World Biography. An active member of the ARCE, he served as a board member (1968-71) and Grants Committee member (1976-78). In 1973-74 he was a fellow of the American Research Institute in Turkey.



Since 1980 Verdery's career has taken yet another turn back to the Middle East itself and to non-academic interests. For a year (1980-81) he was Team Leader for the start-up phase of the "Yemen Small Potable Water Project", a \$7 million AID-funded project with the Yemen Ministry of Public Works. Later in 1981 he served as Cross-Cultural Consultant to the Consortium for International Development working with the Yemen Ministry of Agriculture. Other such assignments have followed partly in the Yemen and partly in Washington where he has also been in demand as an escort-interpreter (Arabic) for the U.S. State Department.

## NOTES FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### NEW EDITOR FOR JARCE

As of volume XXI of JARCE, Gerald Kadish will no longer be available to edit our journal. After over ten years of dedication and patience in performing this task, he has asked to be relieved of the responsibility. With volumes XVIII, XIX and XX now in press at Eisenbrauns, we all must recognize the large measure of gratitude we owe him for a valiant effort to keep the issues coming as they should and finally for bringing its production almost up to date.

Our new editor is John L. Foster of Roosevelt University. He will commence work immediately on volume XXI which is nominally 1984. We hope to have it in press by the end of this year. To do so may require the cooperation of members in that articles and other material should be submitted to Dr. Foster as soon as possible.

Professor Foster is by primary occupation a teacher of literature in the English Department at Roosevelt. Secondly, and perhaps of greatest importance to us, however, he is an accomplished student and translator of ancient Egyptian literary texts. In this latter capacity he has become a familiar participant at Egyptological meetings particularly those of the ARCE.

Many of you probably already know Jack and his work. Now, of course, we will have his services in another area and for this we can be thankful that he is willing to volunteer his time. It is not an easy position and is often without obvious reward. If you, as a member or reader, have suggestions, contributions or comments, please write to him at the following address: 2003 Lincoln Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201; tel: 312-475-2613.

### ATHERTON HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

We are delighted to honor former U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Alfred Atherton and his wife Betty with an honorary membership. The high esteem in which the Athertons were held by Egyptians and Americans reflected on us and other American institutions in Egypt. A farewell dinner, held in their honor at the Marriott Hotel on November 5, 1983, was sponsored by the ARCE and the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt. The proceeds were used to establish a fund in the Athertons' name to support lectures, scholarships, and other activities that reflect and perpetuate the Athertons' strong interest in Egyptian-American understanding.



# NEW OFFICERS AND GOVERNORS

As a result of elections at our 1984 annual meeting in Cleveland, we have a new president, Robert Fernea, and vice-president, David O'Connor. With sincerest thanks to outgoing president Klaus Baer and vice-president Charles Butterworth for three years of hard work and constant concern, we welcome our new leaders. Jere L. Bacharach remains ARCE treasurer.

Other members of the new executive committee of the board are Kent Brown, Janet Johnson, Philip King and Bayly Winder.

The board of governors has four new members: Lewis Staples (Manufacturers Hanover), W. Benson Harer (Ob-Gyn Medical Group), John Foster (Roosevelt), and Kathleen Keller (Berkeley). Those leaving the board are Kent Weeks, Charles Butterworth and Susan Auth.

(A full list of current board members is available on the back of this issue of the Newsletter. Current officers are listed on the inside of the same page.)

## HABACHI FUND

Nicholas Millet has informed us that he is accepting donations to a special fund at the Royal Ontario Museum in memory of Labib Habachi. Gifts to this fund will be used to help provide for Labib's remaining obligations. For further information, please contact him (tel: 416-978-3665).

## CAIRO DIRECTORS

Elsewhere in this issue you will find a profile of our new director in Cairo. As Dick Verdery begins his stewardship of the Cairo Center, we wish him every success. Meanwhile, it is unfortunate to be losing the services of Rob Wenke and Nan Pyne. The both of them have contributed immensely to expanding the ARCE. When they agreed to become directors, it was with this specific goal in mind and with a limited time period in which to achieve the results they promised.

ARCE desperately needed a new image and a new visibility, not so much here in the U.S. or among its traditional members, but in Egypt and with persons and organizations not actively aware of our programs and projects. In particular American businesses and their staffs operating in Egypt had to be contacted and made to appreciate the value of an organization like ours. The last two years have witnessed tremendous strides by us in this general direction. If there were not a dozen other areas where Rob and Nan have improved the ARCE by their diligent and intelligent administration, this one particular contribution would be enough to earn our gratitude. That ARCE can face the imminent loss of PL 480 Smithsonian funding and survive intact is due in large part to them.

# 1985 ANNUAL MEETING

It is certainly not too early to begin planning your participation in our 1985 meeting. We hope, of course, that all members will come whether they intend to read a paper or not.

The dates of the meeting are April 25, 26, 27, and 28. The place is New York City. Unlike previous meetings the program for 1985 includes a special session on Egyptian coinage and monetary history, Thursday afternoon, jointly sponsored by the American Numismatic Society and ARCE. All periods are to be covered. The papers will be presented at the ANS itself, immediately followed by a reception hosted by them. Please write to Michael Bates at ANS for information or inquiries about participation in the program:

The American Numismatic  
Society  
Broadway at 155th Street  
New York, NY 10032  
212-234-3130

The Friday (April 26, 1985) program will take place at the Metropolitan Museum. It will include two separate simultaneous sessions devoted to Ancient Egyptian art on the one hand and Islamic art and related topics on the other. If you have a special interest in these areas, please contact me or Marilyn Jenkins (Islamic), or Edna Russmann (Ancient) at the appropriate department of the Metropolitan.

For Saturday (April 27) and Sunday (April 28), we will move to Columbia University. As is customary, the program these days will have double sessions all day Saturday and half day Sunday. Our annual banquet takes place at the Faculty House, Saturday evening.

Although we will send every member a more formal appeal for paper proposals later, it would be useful to learn as soon as possible what your plans might be. Therefore, if you have already formulated a conception of a topic you want to present, please send it to us now.

Paul E. Walker



# PUBLICATIONS...

The following is a list of articles to appear in the forthcoming issues of JARCE:

## JARCE XVIII (1981)

E. Finkenstaedt, "The Location of Styles in Painting: White Cross-Lined Ware at Naqada"

D. B. Redford, "Interim Report on the Excavations at East Karnak, 1977-78"

L. S. B. MacCoull, "The Imperial chairetismos of Dioscurus of Aphroditon"

S. M. Burstein, "Axum and the Fall of Meroe"

J. L. Bacharach & H. A. Awad, "Rare Early Egyptian Islamic Coins and Coin Weights: The Awad Collection"

G. T. Scanlon, "Fustat Expedition: Preliminary Report, 1972, I"

## Book Reviews

## JARCE XIX (1982)

L. V. and J. J. Zabkar, "Semna South. A Preliminary Report on the 1966-68 Excavations of the U. of Chicago/Oriental Institute Expedition to Sudanese Nubia"

M. and A. M. Jones, "The Apis House Project at Mit Rahina. 1st Season, 1982"

H. M. Hecker, "A Zooarchaeological Inquiry into Pork Consumption from Prehistoric to New Kingdom Times"

W. Coulson, A. Leonard, Jr., & N. Wilkie, "Three Seasons of Excavations and Survey at Naukratis and Environs"

T. C. Billard, G. Burns, K. M. Wilson-Yang, "Salinization in the Nile Valley: the Karnak Area"

K. M. Wilson-Yang and G. Burns, "Chemical and Physical Aspects of the Beni Hasan Tombs"

G. T. Scanlon, "Fustat Expedition: Preliminary Report, 1972, II"

## JARCE XIX (cont'd)

B. K. Larson, "The Structure and Function of Village Markets in Contemporary Egypt"

## Book Reviews

## JARCE XX (1983)

M. and A. M. Jones, "The Apis House Project at Mit-Rahina: Preliminary Report of the 2nd and 3rd Seasons, 1982-1983"

W. Y. Adams, "Primis and the 'Aethiopian' Frontier"

M. Lehner, "Some Observations on the Layout of the Khufu and Khafre Pyramids"

J.-C. Goyon, "Inscriptions tardives du temple de Mout a Karnak" (with introduction by Richard A. Fazzini and William H. Peck)

C. Traunecker, "Une chapelle de magie guerisseuse sur le parvis du temple du Mout a Karnak"

## Book Reviews

## **\*\*NOTE\*\***

*JARCE as well as all ARCE publications issued through Undena are now being distributed by Eisenbrauns, POB 275, Winona Lake, Indiana 46590, 219-269-2011.*



BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW IN JARCE

- Mohamed Saleh, Das Totenbuch in den thebanischen Beamten-gräbern des Neuen Reiches.
- Jan Assmann, Sonnenhymen in thebanischen Gräbern.
- Livre du Centenaire - 1880-1980 - MIFAO CIV.
- Cahiers De Karnak VII, 1978-1981.
- Klaus P. Kuhlmann, Materialien zur Archäologie and Geschichte des Raumes von Achmim.
- Paul Ghalioungui, The Physicians of Pharaonic Egypt.
- K. Kuhlmann and W. Schenkel, Das Grab des Ibi Theban Nr. 36.
- Jules Leroy, Les peintures des couvents du Quadi Natroun.
- Christine Ziegler, Les instruments de musique égyptiens.
- Yvon J. L. Gourlay, Les sparteries de Deir el-Médineh XVIII<sup>e</sup>-XX<sup>e</sup> dynasties I. Catalogue des techniques de sparterie.
- Yvon J. L. Gourlay, Les sparteries de Deir el-Médineh XVIII<sup>e</sup>-XX<sup>e</sup> dynasties II. Catalogue des objets de sparterie.
- Sylvie Cauville. La théologie d'Osiris à Edfou.
- Catherine Chadeaud, Les statues porte-enseignes de l'Egypte ancienne.
- Gunnel Hult, Bronze Age Ashlar Masonry in the Eastern Mediterranean.
- Jean Jacquet, Le trésor de Thoutmosis I<sup>er</sup> étude architecture. Fascicule I: Texte.
- Jean Jacquet, Le trésor de Thoutmosis I<sup>er</sup> étude architecture. Fascicule II: Planches.
- Jack T. Sanders, Ben Sira and Demotic Wisdom.
- J. Boessneck/A. von den Driesch, Studien an subfossilen Tierknochen aus Ägypten.
- Maurice Martin, Lettres et relations inédites.
- Maurice Martin, Relations et mémoires imprimés.

- Maurice Martin, Parallèle géographique.
- Christian Décobert and Denis Gril, Linteaux à épigraphes de l'oasis de Dakhla.
- Mahmoud M. Kassem, Corpus Philosophorum Medii Aevi Corpus Commentariorum Averrois in Aristotelem.
- Abbas Daneshvari, ed., Essays in Islamic Art and Architecture.
- Didier Devauchelle, Ostraca démotiques du Musée du Louvre. Tome I: Regus (Volume 1: Texte).
- Didier Devauchelle, Ostraca démotiques du Musée du Louvre. Tome I: Regus (Volume 2: Index et Planches)
- Christiane M. Zivie, Le temple de Deir Chelouit I.
- Serge Sauneron, La porte ptolémaïque de l'enceinte de Mout à Karnak.
- John L. Esposito, ed., Voices of Resurgent Islam.
- Jürgen Brinks, Die Entwicklung der königlichen Grabanlagen des Alten Reiches.
- Winfried Barta, Die Bedeutung der Pyramidentexte für den verstorbenen König.
- Irmtraut Munro, Da Zelt-Heiligtum des Min.
- Philip J. King, American Archaeology in the Mideast. A History of the American Schools of Oriental Research.
- Yūsuf Rāgib, Marchands d'étoffes du Fayyoun au III<sup>e</sup>/IX<sup>e</sup> siècle d'après leurs archives (actes et lettres).
- Annales Islamogiques. Tome XVIII.
- Rivista degli Studi Orientali. Vol. LIV. Fasc. I-II. 1980.
- Michel Malinine, Choix de textes juridiques en hiératique anormal et en démotique.

[The above list was submitted by Professor Hans Goedicke, Review Editor, JARCE, Department of Near Eastern Studies, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218]



## EDITOR'S NOTES...

One of the highlights of the annual meeting in Cleveland last April was a reception on ARCE's behalf, hosted by the Cleveland Museum of Art and catered by three exceptional cooks, Carol Locke, Dianne Kelling and Joanne Harris. For the pleasure of those who attended this feast and those who simply appreciate fine cuisine, below are the recipes for several of the dishes we enjoyed. Our thanks to Ms. Locke, Kelling and Harris for sharing with us their creative talents and allowing us to print their recipes here.

### ONION-POMEGRANATE RELISH

4 Tbsp raisins  
6 Tbsp warm water

soak raisins in water for 30 minutes

2 lbs. pearl onions, peeled and blanched for 2 minutes, drained

Melt 3-4 Tbsp butter (or more to taste) in saute pan. Add onions, season with salt and 2 Tbsp lime juice. Drain raisins and add to pan with 4-6 Tbsp black currant jam (more depending on tartness of pomegranate juice). Heat til liquid evaporates and onions begin to become glazed.

Add 1 Tbsp freshly grated orange zest and  
1 Tbsp freshly grated lime zest

Heat through. Add 1-2 tsp freshly grated nutmeg. Taste and adjust seasonings: this should taste pleasantly sweet/sour and buttery. Serve warm.

### TABBOULEH

1/2 lb. (2 C) bulghur wheat	4 Tbsp finely chopped fresh mint
1 large Spanish onion, finely chopped	2-1/2 Tbsp dried crushed mint
1-1/2-2-1/2 C finely chopped parsley	5 Tbsp olive oil
salt and pepper to taste	5 Tbsp lemon juice

Soak bulghur wheat in water for 1 hour. It will expand enormously. Drain and squeeze out as much moisture as possible. Spread out to dry further on a cloth. Mix wheat with the chopped onions, squeezing to crush onions slightly so their juice penetrates the wheat. Add parsley, mint, and salt and pepper to taste, along with approximately equal parts olive oil and lemon juice. Add the olive oil and lemon juice to taste--the salad should be distinctly lemony.

Serve with pita bread wedges with a bowl of chopped tomatoes.

Make about 24 hours before serving. Adjust dressing and seasonings before serving.

### DATE AND NUT SQUARES

Oven 325°

beat until foamy	2 eggs
beat in	1/2 C sugar 1/2 tsp vanilla
sift together and stir in	1/2 C sifted flour 1/2 tsp baking powder 1/2 tsp salt
mix in	1 C chopped walnuts 2 C chopped dates

spread in well-greased 8" or 9" square pan  
bake until top has a dull crust, about 25-30 minutes  
cut into squares, cool, remove from pan  
roll in powdered sugar (on all sides) if desired

### APPLE NUT SQUARES

Oven 350°

3 eggs	1 tsp soda
1-3/4 C sugar	1 tsp cinnamon
1 C cooking oil	1/4 tsp salt
2 tsp vanilla (or 1-1/2 tsp	4-6 tart apples (pared and diced) --like McIntosh
van + 1/2 tsp almond extract	1 C chopped walnuts or almonds
if using almonds)	
2C unsifted flour	

Blend together eggs, sugar, oil and flavoring(s).

Sift together flour, soda, cinnamon and salt.

Fold in apples and nuts.

Bake in lightly greased 9x13" pan at 350 for 1 hour, or til cake tests done  
Cool, cut into squares and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

### HUMMUS

1 can (20 oz) chick peas, drained (reserve juice)  
1/2 C tahini (sesame paste)  
1/4 C lemon juice  
2 cloves pressed garlic  
1/8 tsp ground cumin  
salt (if desired, to taste)  
olive oil, if desired 1-2 tbsp

Place drained chick peas in food processor with 1/2 cup of reserved juice. Mix until chick peas are smooth. Add tahini, lemon juice, garlic and cumin and blend til smooth. Add salt and/or oil if desired. Serve well chilled with pita bread wedges. Garnish with fresh parsley. (Add more liquid if thinner consistency is desired). Makes about 3 cups.



HONEY BUNS

350° Oven

In saucepan or microwave, heat--

- 1 C milk
  - 1/2 C oil
  - 2 Tbsp honey
- til warm

In mixer bowl, blend--

- 1-1/2 C flour (Montana Sapphire)
- 1 package dry yeast
- 1 tsp salt
- 2 eggs (but remove 1 egg white first)

Combine with warm liquid. Beat three minutes at medium speed. Stir in 1-3/4 C flour (additional), or less--add slowly, so that dough will be very soft and sticky. Let rise in a greased bowl til double. Generously grease a 9 x 10" cake pan. Stir down dough.

Drop dough by tablespoons (or form rounded balls in oiled hands) side by side in prepared pan. Prepare topping:

Combine 1/3 C powdered sugar, 2 Tbsp softened butter, 1 Tbsp honey and reserved egg white. Drizzle half of mixture over rolls before rising. Let rise 20-30 minutes. Drizzle rest of topping over rolls before baking. Bake at 350 for 20-25 minutes. Do not let rolls get too dark. Cover loosely with foil while baking if necessary.

ARCE FELLOWS  
1984-1985

Funded by the Smithsonian Institution

NAME	PROJECT TITLE
+Noha K. Aboulmagd Princeton University	Islam in an Egyptian Village
*Howard M. Hecker University of New Hampshire	The Application of Faunal Analysis to Questions of Class, Regional and Temporal Differences in Ancient Egyptian Society
+Michael Jones Institute of Fine Arts, New York University	The History and Development of the Embalming House of Apis Bulls in Memphis
*Timothy P. Mitchell New York University	Body, Street, Text: Egyptian Political Writing, 1865-1885
+Catharine H. Roehrig University of California, Berkeley	Eighteenth Dynasty Titles Connecting Nobles with the Royal Children
+Lorelei C. Schwabe Oriental Institute, University of Chicago	The Iconography of Portrait Mummies from Roman Egypt in the Collections of the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, and the Greco-Roman Museum at Alexandria
+Helen Vassilika Institute of Fine Arts, New York University	The Iconography of the Ptolemaic Gods and Kings in Two Dimensions as determined by the Reliefs of the Temple of Philae

Funded by the United States Information Agency

*Michael W. Dols California State University	Insanity in Medieval Arabic Literature
+Boyce N. Driskell University of Kentucky	Egyptian Basketry Technology in Cultural and Historic Perspective
*Salwa A. El-Shawan New University of Lisbon	Arabic Music in Twentieth Century Egypt: Tradition and Innovation
*Carl F. Petry Northwestern University	The Political Economy of Egypt on the Eve of the Ottoman Conquest



Funded by the United States Information Agency (cont'd)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| +Ernest W. Randa<br>University of Utah                         | The Tulunid Dynasty in Egypt:<br>A.D. 868-905  |
| +Susan E. Slyomovics<br>University of California,<br>Berkeley  | Sīrat Banī Hilāl: The Text<br>of an Arabic Folk Epic   |
| +Robert J. Vitalis<br>Massachusetts Institute<br>of Technology | The Politics of Economic Liber-<br>alization: The Organization of<br>Business and Business Interest<br>Groups in Egypt |

Funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| *Joseph N. Bell<br>University of Bergen              | Ethical and Religious Motifs in<br>Egyptian Sung Narratives  |
| *Arthur C. Eccel<br>No affiliation                   | Ad-Da'wa wa-l-Irṣād, A Study in<br>Social Change and Change Induc-<br>ing Institutions                       |
| *Patrick D. Gaffney<br>University of Notre Dame      | The History of the <u>Wāciz</u> of the<br>Azhar and the Reform of the<br>Islamic Sermon in the Modern<br>Era |
| *Peter Gran<br>Temple University                     | Book Project on Nineteenth Cen-<br>tury Egypt  |
| *William M. Hutchins<br>Appalachian State University | Tawfiq al-Hakim Biography  |
| *Miroslav Krek<br>Brandeis University                | Research in Arabic Block Print-<br>ing as a Precursor of Printing<br>in Europe                               |

Funding by non-ARCE Fulbright

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| *Yvonne Y. Haddad<br>Hartford Seminary            | Toward an Islamic Theory of<br>Society: A Study of Contemporary<br>Muslim Arab Contributions |
| *Barbara K. Larson<br>University of New Hampshire | An Intensive Study of Egyptian<br>Weekly Markets and Marketers in<br>Two Egyptian Villages   |
| *Barbara Stowasser<br>Georgetown University       | The Status of Women in Orthodox<br>Islam   |

Funding by non-ARCE Fulbright (cont'd)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| +John C. Eisele<br>University of Chicago  | A Syntactic and Semantic Study<br>of Tense, Aspect, and Temporal<br>References in Egyptian Collo-<br>quial Arabic |
| +Jane E. Reas<br>University of Washington | Information, Innovation, and<br>Entrepreneurship: Market Dynamics<br>in al-Bassateen                              |

+Pre-doctoral  
\*Faculty



# ANNOUNCEMENTS..

## CENTER FOR ARABIC STUDY ABROAD CASA

### \*\* POSITION OPENING \*\*

#### Executive Director (Cairo) of the Center for Arabic Study Abroad

Since 1967 the Center for Arabic Study Abroad (CASA) has offered intensive summer and full-year programs in spoken and advanced literary Arabic for American students. It is administered by the American University in Cairo (AUC) under the governance of a consortium of 18 American universities. CASA Consortium Headquarters are currently at the University of Washington with Farhat J. Ziadeh as director. A Cairo co-director, currently John Swanson, represents AUC in administering the program. CASA programs are funded mainly by the United States Department of Education (USED), with auxiliary funding from other public agencies and private corporations.

The responsibilities of the Executive Director in Cairo will include:

- administration of teaching program
- student counselling
- faculty supervision
- curriculum preparation
- liaison with CASA Director and Co-Director, and U.S. administrative offices.

The Executive Director will hold the appointment on the AUC faculty at a rank and salary appropriate to his or her qualifications. The appointment shall be for a minimum of two years, beginning in June 1985, contingent upon continued USED support. Fringe benefits include housing and round-trip travel. Preferred qualifications include:

- competence in the Arabic language
- Ph.D. (or advanced stage of dissertation) or equivalent in an appropriate field
- experience in foreign language teaching
- administrative experience.

SEND APPLICATIONS OR NOMINATIONS WITH COMPLETE C.V. AND REFERENCES TO: Farhat J. Ziadeh, Director, CASA, DH-20, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilization, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195. Tel: (206) 543-4959

DEADLINE: SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

## ASOR Awards for Study in the Middle East

1985-86

The American Schools of Oriental Research is offering over \$170,000 in research, study and travel grants for the 1985-86 academic year and the summer of 1985. Awards are available to undergraduates, graduate students, seminarians, and post-doctoral scholars.

Awards offer opportunities for humanistic study in the Middle East from prehistoric through Islamic times. Recipients participate in the stimulating scholarly community of the Albright Institute in Jerusalem, the American Center of Oriental Research in Amman, or the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute in Nicosia.

Awards include:

- National Endowment for the Humanities Post-Doctoral Research Fellowships, stipends up to \$25,000 in Jerusalem and Amman (pending receipt of funds from NEH)
- Annual Professorships in Jerusalem, Amman, Nicosia, with room-and-board benefits
- Kress Fellowship in Art History, in Jerusalem, with room-and-board benefits and stipend up to \$2,700
- Barton Fellowship in Jerusalem, with room-and-board benefits and stipend up to \$2,000
- Shell Fellowship in Amman, with stipend up to \$6,000
- Mesopotamian Fellowship, with stipend up to \$5,000
- Albright Fellowship, with stipend up to \$5,000
- Endowment for Biblical Research (formerly ZRF) summer study and travel grants, with stipends of \$1,000 and \$1,500
- Honorary awards in Jerusalem, Amman and Nicosia

Application deadline for most awards is November 15, 1984.

For details and application information, write:

ASOR Administrative Office  
4243 Spruce Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19104  
Tel.: (215) 222-4643



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